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REDMUND DEACON, SIDNEY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

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Choice Poetry.

THE BURIAL OF LOVE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

They dark-eyed maiden, at start of day,
That when a river rolled away,
Of one we take and both were fair.

Bring flowers, they sang, bring flowers unblown,
Bring forest blooms of tenor unknown!
Bring clustering sprays from wood and wild,
To strew the bier of Love, the child.

Come softly, softly, while he sleep,
He eyes, for dark may seem the sleep,
Of fold his hands in signal rest,
His waxen leads across his breast.

And make his grave where violets hide,
Where star-flowers screw the mother's side,
And fernleaves in the misty spring
Drop showers that call forth blossoming.

There wear here, as he lay from low,
His white shafts, his loosened bow,
His quiver, with its shining store
The waggish eyes so fraud before.

It raged furiously now! Hosts and hosts, and yells and cheers, and brickbats and cudgels fell like hailstones!

Daniel Hunter cast his eyes around for a favorable point from which to command the multitude, his glance fell upon a heaped up pile of inexplicables in house—stepping from point to point, he reached the top, and stood with his face at the level of their heads. He folded his arms and stood perfectly still, a target for all eyes and missiles, waiting calmly to take advantage of the first transient lull to address them. And this peculiar calm was a fit clarion notes over the multitude, commanding silence. And all eyes were turned on him, and as of the presence and voice of a demagogue, the infuriated mob became the listening assembly. Daniel Hunter was a favorite with O'Leary's world, by his fierce eloquence of persons, at any time of their need. And so Daniel Hunter is coming down upon them with his massive power of mind, nobly quell one. They shouted his name, and cried, "Hurrah for Hunter!" "Down with enemies" "out of curiosity" "Say afterwards" "Speech!" "Hunter!" "Hunter!" "Hunter!" "Silence!" "Let Hunter speak!" "Hunter!" "Hunter!" "Hunter

Original Sketches.

FRAGMENTS OF '76.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, FROM THE MEMORANDA OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

NUMBER V.

[illegible] a soldier of the Revolution, [illegible] who had rendered [illegible] Oh, it is all deserving of the honored [illegible] — now that the country is [illegible] And [illegible] and the Pennsylvania [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

communications of the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

In the message of last year and the letters accompanying the annual reports from the Departments, I have given the general views and recommendations which I deem important at the present session. My convictions upon the policy and principles which should govern the Federal Administration of our affairs have undergone no change, and I refer you to the views then presented. Our foreign relations have been steadily maintained on the terms then reported, and they continue to occupy the favorable position described in my last annual message. Our domestic affairs have been prosperous beyond example, and for the cause of complaint or solicitude which exists, we are indebted to the bounty of Providence alone. Public health has been preserved, with the exception of such visitations of disease as are incident to special localities, and which have been limited in their extent and fatality by the general salubrity of the country. The productions of the soil in the various branches of agriculture, have yielded their increase to the laborer, and the aggregate returns of industry and enterprise have been unusually large. The blessings of peace and abundance have been distributed throughout the land with unusual profusion, and in the midst of these we have abundant cause to offer our devout acknowledgments to the Author of all good.

The condition of our finances will claim your particular attention during the present session of Congress. The revenue of the present year will exceed fifty millions of dollars, and the expenditures, including the amount paid in the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt, will reach the sum of forty-six millions of dollars. The accruing surplus, with the estimated means in the Treasury at the commencement of the present year, will be sufficient to defray the expenditures authorized by the last Congress, and to meet the appropriations which will be required by the present. The payments on account of the principal of the public debt during the present year, will exceed twenty millions of dollars, leaving the balance of the debt, on the first day of January next, less than thirty millions of dollars. The payments of the present year, on account of the principal of the public debt, will exceed those of any previous year, and leave a smaller balance of the debt to be provided for in future years. The amount in the Treasury, and the annual receipts, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt, as they mature, for several years to come. The duties upon imports, which constitute the principal item of revenue, have been largely increased during the present year, by the unusual importations which have been consequent upon the favorable change which has taken place in the business of the country. The importations of the present year will exceed those of any previous year, and the receipts from customs will be much greater than the largest amount heretofore received in any one year. The operation of the tariff of 1846 has been fully tested by the experience of the present year, and its results have been such as to meet the just expectations of those who framed and supported it. Under the influence of the reduced rates of duty, the importations of the present year have been greatly increased, while the receipts from customs, during the first three quarters of 1853, were three hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars more than the receipts from the same sources during the whole of the year 1852. The increase of importations, and consequent increase of revenue, have been attended with a proportionate increase of exports. The value of the exports of domestic articles during the first three quarters of 1853, exceeded the value of the exports of domestic articles during the whole of the year 1852, by more than thirty millions of dollars. The large increase of exports during the present year, has been principally in articles of the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, and has added greatly to the national wealth. The production of the precious metals in California, and the facilities afforded for their distribution throughout the commercial world, have had a most beneficial influence upon the business and currency of the United States. The unprecedented increase of our commerce, navigation, manufactures, mining and agriculture, during the past year, has been greatly promoted by the sound currency which the country has enjoyed, and the system of revenue and disbursements which has been established by the laws of the United States. The receipts and expenditures of the present year, will be nearly equal to those of the last year, and will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1854, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1855, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1856, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1857, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1858, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1859, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1860, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1861, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1862, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1864, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1866, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1867, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1868, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1869, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1871, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1872, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1873, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1874, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1875, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1876, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1877, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1878, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1879, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1880, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1881, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1882, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1883, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1884, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1885, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1886, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1887, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1888, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1889, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1890, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1891, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1892, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1893, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1895, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1896, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1897, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1898, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1900, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1901, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1902, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1903, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1904, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1905, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1906, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1907, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1908, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1909, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1910, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1911, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1912, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1913, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1914, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1915, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1916, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1917, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1918, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1919, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1920, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1921, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1922, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1923, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1924, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1925, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1926, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1927, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1928, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1929, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1930, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1931, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1932, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1933, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. 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The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1939, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1940, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1941, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1942, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1943, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1944, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1945, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1946, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1947, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1948, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1949, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1950, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1951, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1952, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1953, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1954, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1955, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1956, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1957, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1958, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1959, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1960, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1961, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1962, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1963, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1964, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1965, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1966, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1967, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1968, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1969, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1970, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1971, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1972, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1973, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1974, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1975, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1976, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1977, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1978, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1979, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1980, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1981, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1982, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1983, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1984, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1985, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1986, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1987, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1988, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1989, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1990, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1991, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1992, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1993, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1994, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1995, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1996, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1997, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1998, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1999, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 2000, will be sufficient to defray the necessary expenditures of the Government, and to meet the payments of the public debt as they mature.

Whether any, and what, amendments should be made to the Constitution of the United States, in order to prevent the election of President and Vice President devolving on the House of Representatives, is a question which will present itself to your consideration. The proposition to amend the Constitution in this respect, originated in the House of Representatives, and was adopted by that body during the first session of the Thirty-second Congress. It was not acted upon by the Senate during that session, but was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and reported upon adversely to the proposition. It was again passed by the House of Representatives during the first session of the Thirty-third Congress, and was reported upon favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, during the same session. It will be seen that the proposition has received the sanction of the House of Representatives during two successive Congresses, and has been reported upon favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate during one Congress. The importance of the subject, and the fact that the proposition has received the sanction of the House of Representatives during two successive Congresses, and has been reported upon favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate during one Congress, are sufficient reasons for my calling your attention to the subject. The proposition to amend the Constitution in this respect, originated in the House of Representatives

Selected Poetry.

WALTER OF AQUITAINE'S DEATH-SONG.

BETWEEN YORK AND ROME IN FRANCE.

BY C. ANTOR ROBERTS.

Come! I shrink from each note of love, that lays the lie to the night,
To your knightly Bishop, the last song of my life-time.
Then, horse, warrior, lance, shaft, before my days are numbered
My home is Walter of Aquitaine; from Aulbach, Germany I fled.
I fled from the camp of Attila, I, Walter of Aquitaine—
Along with me fair Hildegund was flying o'er the fields;
She—the true King of Burgundy and lord of many shields.
The gift is dread,—I weep for her,—but Walter was and "weapon is she;
And I am going soon to die—it death I shall find."
My flying baby brings liberty to Walter of Aquitaine.

We fled, across the country, much treasure to our flight,
Of gold and jewels, rare of price, and rugs of jewel-bright;
Wrought from strings of carriages, like towers true and heavy,
For gallantries and me I was born to be the woman's slavery.
The Most Hildegund of Burgundy, nor Walter of Aquitaine.

I had a coat of tempered steel, a vizard of treachery,
My stronger's step was firm and proud, and she, the "Terrible Maid."
Her true target, with courage, bore to mine in the fight;
As if both world's wars of treasure were watching o'er our flight.
For weary with our flight the day was Walter of Aquitaine.

The hours were bright in full moonlight, when the wavelet from camp,
"Terrible Maid," said I; "the watch of morning keep.
Though in wary armor, rail quietly on Walter of Aquitaine.

And that night was very short, our foes were very near—
My paradise was but a dream; they chased us and found us here.
I left her and lay sparrowing on mine before each spoke—
"Walter, the foe!" her words were true, the sparrowing I awoke.
It was a piteous wedding-night for Walter of Aquitaine.

What! first I saw their lances over the summit of the hill,
It gained me to have saved them, and brought back to each it;
"They shall not have time, Hildegund," no God in last our end!
Four meeting. We can die but once." No other word I said
No other word to Hildegund and Walter of Aquitaine.

I saw her lip put tremble with a rod and her cheek pale,
A quick and chilling shudder ran through all the mail under the white;
And her eye was ever following the spears in dark array;
The warriors of my home land, to bear these arms and valors way,
They mustered through the thicket dense to Walter of Aquitaine.

On our side rolled the mountain stream, on one rose under the fee,
Her bridge of dead bodies long ago or my chargers saddle-way.
My anger hav'n unloosed the hands at the sangfroid check he bore,
I emptied down the precipice her arms and guides-men more
Three was nothing left to Hildegund but Walter of Aquitaine.

"Thern, let me throw back the wealth!" all mail with good I count!
Let courage go, and pulther, too! what need we, Hildegund, to ride?
We cannot be too light to-day, my love, what thinkest thou, quick?
So we to the bridge. We to the descent now
We to the first last meet the steel of Walter of Aquitaine.

Then, like a wrathful whose spending enemy is to be
The meadow's pride,
My faithful knight fell tall and right, and a Hun dropped on each side.
My Hildegund was on her knees, close, close behind me there,
I had armed down ten of Attila, I, Walter of Aquitaine.

But their unceasing train poured in like rain and like wind and like sea;
I fought and heard their multitude, still on and on and on.
Till the press of the throng became so strong, they bore me from the girl's arms;
I lowered for spite, they mocked my plight, but I pressed them back never.
And came to the side of Hildegund, I, Walter of Aquitaine.

With the savage hand on either hand, she wept not, nor bore her head.
Four monarchs! To my heart I wrung her as I had borne her long there.
They! would have borne her off a slave. it needed but a blow
Her head I spilled—in proof of the—I cared my love—none of
I killed my love, to save my love, I, Walter of Aquitaine.

Formed the a sorte and sorrow, but my life is mine enough to kill!
I drove them back to seek for help, and rested them down the hill.
They set me there by Hildegund, where, in her blood, she slept;
I held her with a trembling hand, and kept by her and wept.
There was none to weep for Hildegund but Walter of Aquitaine.

My life is weary, Hildegund, my weapon clings with thine,
Close to thy face I take my place; more come than Hunni again!
My sword's hand and blood are shining fast, my days are numbered, I see,
But to spend a last for to two dead I want to kill—
I would more.
A funeral train for Hildegund and Walter of Aquitaine.

Athenæum Journal.

Selected Articles.

A DRUGGED COMMUNITY.

No common have frauds in trade, by adulteration of cheap with dear substances, become that one scarcely feels aid, now-a-days to trust. Tea to chicory, wine to logwood, pepper to dust, and even chemical test of articles of family consumption. It was not so when old-fashioned honesty was dog and household stability; when a man was content to own a respectable living for himself and family, and did not set up for the fine-fingered commercialism with his grocery shop —when he was cheapest his word and was honesty, and his customers trusted his tender but before they went to the bankrupt's sale, when excelling was accredited with and clothing retained its dictionary definition.

A man must grow rich now with a rush. His sons, as soon as they shed their pinafores, wear spurs gold watches and diamond rings, and his daughters leave off long pantalets for long Chatham's and coveted pianos. He can't find God in the old wooden church or the village school-house; and we doubt if God can find him in the dim light of richly stained glass and velvet curtains, let beneath the scant of pride and vanity and avarice that is enclosed within the fronsiest walls of our modern theatres —churches we cannot call them. It leave it a power of seeing? for a good man to spe will a wonderful degree of success a millionaire, and human trade is too slow a process of becoming a nabob.

Lust man we gave no article on the adulteration of cocoa, lately. This article, which as to its nutritious food, is used by almost every family in the land, was shown by a test of six kinds from different shops, to be composed of tooty-three to eighty parts in the hundred, of farinaceous and family substances matter, among which red lead, iron oxide sand and potato. The adulteration of tea-leaves by the impudent and reckless has become so common that picturesque hours are devoted to the manufacture of spurious tea-leaves. Many articles are very expensive, and misdesignation is both easy and profitable. Opinion, for example, which is fourth times dearer than distilled in France, is sometimes so made good that a connoisseur may be drove but no more effect upon the palatable than would so much straw. It is said that many articles of the materia medica, which were once highly esteemed, have fallen into disrepute, from this system of dishonesty. Not long since, an immense quantity of Peruvian bark was condemned at New York on the attempt of the importer to pass it through the Custom House.

But the cheapest and most common articles of daily food and family economy, are constantly adulterated. Damaged wheat is ground into flour, and made to make the flour look white. Pot-ash is put into sour molasses to restore its sweetness. Foreign stone or other filthy is the substance is ground into powdered sugar; if you don't believe it, test your sugar yourselves by noticing how much of a sediment is left indissolvable in the bottom of a tumbler. Half the candles sold in the market of New Bedford are, we are told, made with tendered tallow. Nine-tenths of all the ground coffee sold never saw a berry of a coffee plantation, and will blossom yet in the grave, if you drink it. Whitened whole oil is constantly sold for a dollar and a-half per gallon, the produce of pure sperm. And when cheating in weight is added to cheating in quality and by adulteration, the poor working man who earns only a dollar a day, has a remarkably thin chance of getting this. "twenty-five per cent. loss on his wood and coal, and half that amount on his provisions, etc. It costs us a pretty low penny to guess you must be a newspaper seller; here you are, sir, ain't you? I've been 'bout this short hand."

We asserted; and he resumed:

"I always thought newspapers vague they're so clever. Seen in the fine arts myself; taught about to learn him, when he retired our bottom hole, saying crabbily:

"Say, mister; don't be riled, guess they'll never come on. It costs us a penny for every